

unreliable, on the door of the wine cellar. One of the burglars knew this. "We'll lock them in and take our time," said one of the bandits. "We'll take our time," agreed the wise one. "But we will have a guard for that. We won't hold a cat back."

The two men who were detailed to guard Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck almost immediately after the burglars had entered the room. Mrs. Shattuck managed to scream, but it was not a very loud scream and neither was she permitted to repeat it. But there was considerable shouting from the servants' quarters when the scream was heard.

According to the most reliable information obtainable, one of the strangers slipped his hand over Mrs. Shattuck's mouth while his companion, drawing a knife, went to the door to meet any one who might go to the rescue. Mrs. Shattuck is said to have collapsed in a chair. Her husband in his haste to get to the door, the burglars, and the door was made for the man standing over his wife.

But before he could give the stranger the man at the door had overpowered him and the door was closed. Now foolish it would be to start a battle. He was told that he would not be hurt. He resisted. Obviously the burglars had agreed upon a quiet, bloodless day. They were most courteous to Mrs. Shattuck after her scream had been smothered. Over and over she was told that they had no intention of doing her harm.

The burglars worked the house from the dining room to and through the bedrooms. In bags, according to the majority of the "many" who told by the police, the servants and friends of the Shattucks, the intruders stole the best of the silver and the most valuable of the smaller ornaments. Into their pockets they carried jewelry, diamonds, pearls, and other valuables. Mrs. Shattuck's maid, who was in the room, was told that the burglars had taken a small safe and took a quantity of jewelry and money. Nothing like a search of the stolen stuff was obtainable last night.

Dioet is alleged to have told the police that one of his comrades was a Frenchman like himself and the others were of various nationalities. The burglars told them that there is no verification and that there is no reason that any person employed in the house at the present time was implicated in the burglary.

However it was apparent that the burglars knew the place well. For example, on Mrs. Shattuck's dressing table was a small box which was a jewelry box. Inside this false value there was a revolver. One of the first things the burglars did was to remove that weapon.

**Details of Crime Differ.**

They worked rapidly and according to plan. A number of stories, all agreeing in the main, but differing in detail, were told. All of them were somewhat vague concerning just what happened after the Shattucks and their maid were left in the vault. This was, however, the story.

Through a small window and chute connecting the vault with the back yard Zaung, the butler, climbed. One of the burglars told that Zaung and his master made it enough to shove open the vault to try the nerve of the guard supposed to be outside. It is said, by those telling this version, that the guard, who was a Frenchman, was found lying on the floor. The burglars left by the front door. The burglars left by the front door. The burglars left by the front door.

It is said that finding the guard gone, the women began to scream. Mrs. Shattuck and Terrell started bounding up the stairs toward the main floor. At any rate the five burglars quit gold and silver. They left the Shattucks alone behind and according to authority, one of them left his overcoat and automatic pistol on the reception room floor. In the pockets of this coat some of the jewelry was found. The burglars left by the front door. The burglars left by the front door. The burglars left by the front door.

**THRACIAN DEPUTIES OBJECT TO TURK RULE**

**'Prefer to Die,' Says Cableman to Greek Legation.**

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.—New York, April 2.—The Thracian deputies to the National Assembly, protesting against the recommendation by the allied Powers to turn the greater part of Thrace over to the Turks.

This cablegram says the people of Thrace would "die rather than be subjected to slavery under the Turkish Empire."

To install the Turks in Thrace, the petition stated further, "means to facilitate the access to the Balkans, then further to central Europe, to the incursions of Moscow and of the East; also to establish the line from Hamburg to Baghdad. The desire to give Turkey means to create a new furnace of intrigue from which will spring out bloody conflicts and disorder, which will spread to the Balkans, the Orient, instead of the way for further wars."

**AIR SERVICE TO PAY FOR TRAFFIC DELAYS**

**Paris Court Rules Shipper Can Collect Damages.**

Special Cable to The New York Herald.—Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald.

A serious setback has just been given to commercial aviation by a Paris court in declaring that air carriers must, and are responsible for, greater than railroad rates if they fail to deliver goods on schedule time.

The case grew out of a delay in the delivery of a consignment of Parisian silk goods sent by air transport to an American client in London. Owing to bad weather the plane was unable to make the flight and the models did not arrive in London for three days. Meanwhile the American buyer had called, canceling the order.

Although the air company prospectus reserves the right to cancel flights if the weather is menacing the court decreed that the company must pay 6,000 francs damages to the shipper, covering the full loss sustained by the failure to deliver the goods.

**BIG SALMON FOR HARDING.**

BANGOR, Me., April 2.—The first salmon of the season, a twenty-pounder, was taken from the Bangor pool today by Edward Corning. It was purchased by Mayor E. J. Connelley and is being shipped to Washington for President Harding's table.

**FOUND ANYTHING?**

It so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found column of today's New York Herald.

## Cubans Plot to Smuggle Chinese Into Florida

HAVANA, April 2.—The Cuban motor auxiliary schooner *Alcazar* is under guard in the Bay of Banes, Havana province, by a detachment of soldiers.

The Navy Department is to begin an immediate investigation into reports that plans were arranged to use the schooner in carrying a cargo of Chinese to Florida.

lodging and now and then lashing out with his fists and feet.

But just east of Sixth avenue Greenberg caught him. The sergeant made a desperate lunge, a sort of flying tackle, and fell to earth, with Dioet beneath him. By this time the crowd numbered hundreds and various stories of what the dodging fugitive had done were being spread. They had hit a man, a desperado character, who held up folks in the street in daylight. Some one shouted that Dioet had murdered a woman. Another said that he was a chauffeur who had run over children. At any rate some one demanded that he be lynched.

Greenberg took no chances. He commanded the crowd to disperse and his small prisoner inside and told the driver to break speed records to Mercer street. Greenberg turned Dioet over to Lieut. Funston, commanding the detectives at that station, and Funston and Detective Botti questioned him. At first Dioet refused to talk. Then he professed not to understand English, and he gave in and talked freely. What he told the detectives was not made public. In the overcoat he threw away was found a rope of pearls and a gold locket to which a link of pearls was attached. Dioet is alleged to have said that he had been arrested in Hartford some time ago and was carrying a revolver, and that he had served in the French army during the war. He is about 27 years old. He was locked up in police headquarters after being fingerprinted and photographed.

In the meantime crowds began congregating outside the Shattuck house. Mrs. Shattuck appeared on the stoop and many prominent members of the Johnson house, where she said that she had found the gun she carried on the floor. She was rather hysterical.

Mrs. Shattuck refused to discuss the robbery and said she had made an appointment with Lieut. Funston, and the latter spent the better part of the night inspecting the house, taking fingerprints and questioning the servants.

**In an Exclusive Part of City.**

Mrs. Shattuck is president of the Washington Square Association, president of the Fifty-fourth Street Realty Association, and a member of the New York City Club and the Automobile Club of America.

Washington Square North is one of the fashionable residential parts of the city. Many prominent members of old New York families still live in the two blocks of Colonial brick homes that face the square.

Robert W. De Forest, lawyer, director of the Russell Sage Foundation, lives at 7 Washington Square, North. Charles Gould, retired lawyer and member of the prominent Gould family, lives at No. 24. At 1 Washington Square North, in the old home of A. T. Stewart, the merchant, members of the same family still live.

Many of the homes, though no longer occupied, were once the residences of former Mayor William L. Strong; Mrs. Philip Lydis, once wife of W. R. D. Stokes; Edgar Speyer, the banker; and Bishop Manning of the Episcopal Church lived at No. 4 until he moved into the Bishop's house of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

In MacDougal alley, where the alleged burglar was captured, are the studios of several artists of note, including James E. Fraser, the sculptor, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The late William M. Chase also had studio there.

The last big burglary in the neighborhood occurred in the home of Mrs. P. L. Witherby, at 4 Fifth avenue. This home was ransacked twenty-five or thirty years ago, and furnishings, plate, jewelry and other goods valued at \$80,000 were stolen.

**HOUGHTON'S REMARKS PLEASE TO BERLIN**

**Newspapers Hail Him as Peace Ambassador.**

BERLIN, April 2 (Associated Press).—The remarks of Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador to Germany, prior to his departure for Berlin are given unusual prominence by the German newspapers. "Some of the newspapers," said the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "have hailed him as a peace ambassador, whose sentiments assure him a hearty welcome."

The *Local Anzeiger*, the industrialist organ, says: "The new ambassador's remarks afford a pleasing contrast to the hateful and venomous foreboding of some of our other former foes. We trust Mr. Houghton will be able to carry out the whole House policy which was reflected in his declaration."

"Mr. Houghton's words," says the *Vossische Zeitung*, "may count on a favorable reception not only because of their sympathetic sentiments but chiefly because of the fundamental principle involved in the positive manner in which he rejects discussion of the question of war guilt as expressed in the Versailles Treaty. We may not be able to agree over the issues of the past, but this should not prevent an understanding on the problems of the future."

**DEATH POSTPONED WEDDING.**

BUDAPEST, April 2.—The marriage of Miss Pauline Horthy, eldest daughter of Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, to Lieutenant Ladislas Fay, which was to have taken place in the Royal Palace tomorrow, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the death of former Emperor Charles.

## FORESTALL SECRET CROWN OF OTTO

**Hungarian Authorities Will Seek to Avoid Coup Embarrassing to Allies.**

**ALBRECHT IS FAVORED**

**Archduke for Three Years Has Been Choice of a Large Following.**

**ZITA MAY COME HOME**

**Newspapers Warn, However, She May Upset Tranquility of Country.**

Special Cable to The New York Herald.—Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald.

PARIS, April 2.—The death of former Emperor Charles is considered important in diplomatic circles here, as partially solving the Hungarian problem and as certain to hasten the election of the future Hungarian ruler. But it is realized also that there is a big issue about to develop over whether the aspirations of the Hungarians to have a member of the Hapsburg dynasty as their political head shall center henceforth about Charles's son Otto or about another Archduke, Albrecht, for instance, who for the last three years has been the choice of a large section of the Hungarian public.

Those anxious to preserve the direct line, even if the formality of an election is gone through, naturally will have the argument in their favor that the Council of Ambassadors never has exiled the youthful heir, the decree banishing Charles to his deathbed in Madeira not including the other members of the family.

In fact, there is no official objection as yet to the former Empress Zita's taking up residence in Hungary with her children, although a decision may be forced at any time by the anti-Hapsburg element.

In order to calm any excitement in Hungary which may result from the former Emperor's death, it will be necessary to exercise close supervision of the family's movements in order to prevent the secret coronation of Otto with the historic crown of St. Stephen, an act which would have the effect of making Zita the empress, a "fact accompli" and leave perpetual scope for dissent over any eventual election.

On the other hand the fact that there is no longer a Hapsburg who can claim the crown of Hungary will be a relief to many who had been crowned under the ritual of the dynasty, increases the possibility of the nation's choice falling on Albrecht rather than on a candidate not connected with the Hapsburg family.

The *Temps* points out to-night that the dilemma of the Hungarian monarchists becomes a real one. The dynasty has fallen, but it is unextinguished, as Charles leaves sons. The Hungarians are now able to choose a king without renouncing a crown. The *Deutsch Volkblatt* says that the emperor's hands are already constructing projects, but perhaps these projects will turn out differently than the authors expect. It is usually the builders of the throne, who have assured its irrevocable collapse.

With a skillful plotter like the former Empress Zita anxious to avenge her husband's death, most political writers profess to see little hope of any easy extinction of the Hapsburg regime. Saint Louis in the *Journal* says: "Charles leaves five children and Zita lives. It is a matter of great courage and intelligence, who is all that is necessary for the education of the princes. That is enough to reawaken apprehensions. All their plans checked, they thought everything finished, but everything must be recommenced now."

The *Gazette* thinks the danger may be averted by offering the former Emperor and her family a new haven. The *Echo*, recalling that the former Empress was ambitious and the very soul of Charles's efforts to regain the throne, is certain that she will provide attacks of insomnia for Hungary's Central European neighbors. The same newspaper adds that "the tranquility of Europe will be exposed again to new Hapsburg plottings."

The majority of the press here emphasizes Charles's personal insignificance and expresses sympathy for his fate. Only one writer, Marcel Ray, goes so far as to implicate the judgment of the Allies. Ray insists that "Charles did not take his part in the initial crisis which unchained the war. He only found himself the accomplice of the Hohenzollerns as the result of his inheritance. For us he was an adversary rather than an enemy, and yet for some reason he was forced to submit to treatment as severe than that administered to the former German Emperor."

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## HUNGARIANS WOULD PLACE PRINCE OTTO ON THRONE

**He Is Hereditary Monarch, View of Count Apponyi and Other Legitimists—Parliament Will Be Asked to Facilitate Return of Eldest Son of Charles.**

BUDAPEST, April 2 (Associated Press).—"Prince Otto is the hereditary King of Hungary; this is the only legal way to view the situation," declared Count Apponyi, former Premier, today commenting on the death of Emperor Charles. Count Julius Andrássy and Count Hunyady made similar statements, which seemingly confirm other statements that the Legitimists are rallying around the eldest son of Charles. It is said that Legitimist Deputies intend to move in Parliament a bill for the immediate return to Hungary, of Prince Otto, who has been educated in Hungary by his Hungarian teachers.

"With the death of former King Charles, his son, Francis Joseph Otto, under the constitution automatically is King of Hungary," said Gustave Graiz, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, today in the name of the Legitimists.

The pragmatic sanction, or imperial decree, defines the will of a sovereign king, but cannot be changed by a regulating succession to the throne.

While M. Banffy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated today that the political situation would not be changed by the death of Charles, various politicians hold the view that a possible compromise between those favorable and unfavorable to Charles has been facilitated by his death.

The leading adherents of Charles will hold a big meeting to-morrow. They have sent telegrams to the followers of Charles throughout the country to attend. Most of the newspapers to-day are black bordered. The Legitimist organ, the *Uj Magyar*, has a great editorial on Hungarian soil, not in the Vienna vaults, because it must become a place of pilgrimage in Hungary.

As a precautionary move mounted by the Legitimists, the streets of Budapest throughout Saturday night and to-day to prevent any untoward incident by royalist supporters. The Government decreed a day of national mourning, all theaters and other places of amusement were ordered closed, flags were half masted and music was suppressed.

**DEATH OF CHARLES TO CALM HUNGARY**

**Continued from First Page.**

his counselors if the Republicans remain unmoved by the death of the last Hapsburg.

The *Neues Wiener Journal* says that Charles always wished to do the right thing, but was not able to do so. When he chose peace he was forced upon him. It was not he who granted the Austrian nation's freedom. It was the death of Charles in a distant island recalls the sorrow which everybody must feel who remembers what we lost partly through his fault.

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**CHARLES IGNORED HIS HEALTH TILL TOO LATE**

**Chaplain's Blood Was Used but in Vain.**

LISBON, Portugal, April 2.—Despatches from Funchal say that Charles refused to take care of himself or see physicians until too late. When the doctors declined to allow the transfusion of blood from Zita, the private chaplain's blood was used, but without effect. During the last moments Zita asked to be allowed to remain alone with her husband and the Crown Prince. The latter read the prayers for the dying.

**CHARLES 'PAID PENALTY FOR CRIME OF KAISER'**

**Geneva Paper Questions Prudence of Banishment.**

GENEVA, April 2.—The *Journal de Geneve*, commenting on the death of Charles of Hapsburg, says: "While the great war lord Wilhelm is taking his leisure, a sovereign much less guilty paid the penalty for his crime, but the Emperor's banishment from his throne and the removal of his body to a private chapel in the cathedral pending transfer to a mausoleum in the cemetery of Monte Campo."

**BERLIN BLAMES BOTH CHARLES AND ZITA**

**'Treachery of One and 'Machinations' of Other.**

BERLIN, April 2 (Associated Press).—In their comment on the death of former Emperor Charles the Berlin editors have liberally made reference to what they term the double role he played as Germany's ally in the world war.

"This," says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "is the black shadow which rests upon the picture of the last warrior of the Hapsburg dynasty. His political activities and the patience of the defenders of the monarchial system to a severe test."

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, referring to the Emperor's political activities, says: "His political activities and the patience of the defenders of the monarchial system to a severe test."

**'SICK OF OFFICE,' SAYS LLOYD GEORGE'S SON**

**Special Cable to The New York Herald.**

LONDON, April 2.—With his brilliant father perhaps at the pinnacle of his career, Major Oswald Lloyd George, the Prime Minister's eldest son, vigorously and in two languages denounced the Prime Minister's critics at the annual meeting of the Liberal League Association last night.

He said that it had been stated that the Genoa Conference was a mere trick of his father's to retain office. "My father is sick of office," he said, "and he is going to Genoa because it is his duty in order to bring the nations together." His father's object, he continued, was to secure Europe and the world of trade, and if he left Russia out of the conference it would be a mistake. Then in a significant line he said that the Prime Minister was applying Liberal principles to his policy and it was good a Liberal now as when he first sat in Parliament.

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## SCHAEFER HOPEFUL OF GENOA RESULTS

**Will Give New Impetus to the Economic Life of Europe.**

**WHOLE WORLD BEHIND IT**

**Conference Will Not Take Character of Permanent Organization.**

ROME, April 2 (Associated Press).—"It is sanguine of results of the Genoa conference because I believe that all the delegates realize the great responsibility they have undertaken. I believe also that the public opinion of the entire world is with the delegates in their mission," Foreign Minister Schaefer said today on the eve of his departure for Genoa. "Of this Italy is so convinced that we approach the conference with a complete confidence that its achievements will be satisfactory."

"I do not mean that miracles can be expected at Genoa, or that all the great international problems affecting the world will be solved there. But, on the other hand, it would be a great mistake to look forward to it with doubt or skepticism. I feel that the importance of the conference comes from its special makeup."

"For the first time since the war Germans and Russians will take part in a conference, the importance of which is undeniable. The first discussions will be held in the morning and the afternoon which is intended to give new impulse to the economic life of Europe."

"The conference will at least clarify the whole European situation. I assure you that the conference will not assume the character of a permanent organization, but will represent an important stage on the road over which Europe must pass in order to reach the needed equilibrium."

**ARMS PARLEY COURSE DEFENDED BY BRIAND**

**Denies Capital Ship Position Was Weakened.**

PARIS, April 2 (Associated Press).—Defending himself and his colleagues to the Washington conference, former Premier Briand in the chamber denied that France's position was weakened by the conference, saying that if the pre-war Washington programs had been carried out France would have had a position of strength in the world.

"It is easy to explain why we demanded 250,000 tons in capital ships; it was necessary for us to do so. When I left Washington, M. Viviani, who was to replace me as head of the cabinet, was asked to sign a treaty to permit to Secretary Hughes the theoretical program of Admiral Bland."

"Why did we fix this figure, which surpassed our intentions?" he said. "And this is what I see in America in all independence. It was because it had been decided at the beginning that the figure established for capital ships should be taken as a basis of estimate for fixing the defense forces of which I spoke just now. When it was understood we were not to be bound by the figure we entered at once on the path of necessary concessions."

A Deputy then shouted: "It was too late." M. Briand replied: "Not so. Parliament was not asked to ratify the treaty. The American Senate amended certain points when ratifying the treaty."

**MOSCOW SOVIET FRAMES DEMANDS ON GENOA**

**Handing Over of All Russian Ships Is Sought.**

LONDON, April 2.—According to a dispatch to the London *Times* from Riga, dated Saturday, messages have been received from the Soviet Government, and the Moscow Soviet will make the following demands at the Genoa conference:

Recognition of the Soviet merchant flag unrestricted for all Russian ships. It will be claimed that 60 per cent of Russia's pre-war shipping was in foreign ports, and if any of it has been lost it should be replaced.

**RUSSO-GERMAN REVOLT POSTPONED TO AUGUST**

**Special Cable to The New York Herald.**

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A proposed simultaneous revolution in Russia and Germany instigated by monarchists of both countries has been temporarily blocked by the investigations following the attempt to assassinate Prof. Paul N. Mikoloff, according to information which indicated that the coup has been postponed until August.

The plan entails a veritable flood of events in Germany beginning with the abdication of the Kaiser in Prussia followed by military dictatorship in East Prussia under Royalist Reichswehr officials. These were to be succeeded by the establishment of a monarchy in Bavaria and a royalist and military uprising in Silesia. In Russia at the same time there was a conspiracy for the royalist officers of the army to produce a revolt and in collaboration with Gen. Petko to launch a movement to overthrow the Soviet regime.

According to the plan the peasants are to be won over with pledges they keep their land and at the same time will be promised support from the West. Hungary, with a well knit organization of awakening Hungarians, is to begin simultaneously a rebellion against Austria-Hungary's regency, and the life is to be squeezed out of Czechoslovakia between the collaborating Hungarians, Bavarians and Germans. Austria also is to be militarized to form a league with Bavaria and Hungary.

The names of Gen. Ludendorff and Gen. Hoffmann are mentioned in these reports, and it is even mentioned that Gen. Hoffmann has been welcomed as a regular visitor by the French Embassy in Berlin in recent months. Some of these schemes have been ventilated publicly before, and it is not to be doubted that several German militarist leaders have been realizing such plans.

Whether definite steps in this direction were to have been taken cannot be confirmed. Certain minor details might be regarded as strengthening this suspicion, for instance, the recent trip to Berlin of the entire staff of the East Prussian Reichswehr. The officers came to obtain authority to declare martial law independent of Berlin, and the protest offered by there was danger of a Polish attack. Berlin authorities are reported to have refused the request.

## Must Make Germany Lose at Genoa, Says 'Temps'

PARIS, April 2.—Referring to the Genoa conference, the *Temps* says: "We must make Germany lose this her last card in the interest of our rights; we must install in Germany interrelated credit of finances, on which the victors have a mortgage under the Versailles treaty."

"Let us not fear the consequences of energetic action; they cannot be more serious than inaction. Our choice is limited between falling into an abyss and a last effort to prevent falling."

## MURDER IS RIFE IN BELFAST STREETS

**Continued from First Page.**

Belmont. The shooting of the men is believed to have been in reprisal for the killing Saturday of Constable George Turner, who had been a regular police place in the homes of the victims.

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## DE VALERA ENVOYS COLLECT \$15,000

**'No Peace' and 'Duty to Kill' Sentiments at Brooklyn Meeting.**

Austin Slack, of the De Valera delegation, at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon said that there would be "no peace in Ireland so long as the Irish people are asked to enter the British Empire."

His sentiment was cheered, as was all reference to De Valera. No reference at all was made to Michael Collins and little to his colleague, Griffiths. About \$15,000 was contributed for the cause by councils of the A. A. R. I. A. and from individuals in the audience. "It's going to be a republic and nothing but a republic," said Mr. Slack. "Any body of men that stands in the way will be swept aside. It wasn't to enter the English Empire that we came to Ireland. It was to enter the British Empire."

"The Irish Free State conception," said the speaker, "was an attempt to make the Irish nation bend its knee for the first time in its history, and there are 100,000 young Irishmen ready to lay down their lives to prevent its succeeding. If that opposition must be offered there is no power on earth that will bring Ireland into the British Empire."

The Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, who was the first vice president of the Irish Republic, said: "I, too, hope I shall never see Irishmen killing each other. What I say is in warning. If there is a new royal constabulary in Ireland and they stand against the people of Ireland, I will be the first to lead them to kill them, too. You had to kill Americans in the Revolution and in the civil war."